NATIONAL UNITY CHARTER

Part I – Governance Structure and Political System

Article I: Nature of the State

1. The Omarist state is a **unified, secular Arab system of governance** founded upon meritocracy, technocracy, and absolute accountability. It is **neither a republic, monarchy, nor dictatorship**, but a **post-ideological structure designed for maximum performance and national cohesion**.

2. It derives its legitimacy from:
• The will of the Arab people,
• The moral order derived from Islamic values (non-theocratic),
• Its performance in providing justice, dignity, and prosperity.

Article II: The Presidency

1. The President is the Head of State and the symbol of national unity, duty, and sacrifice. The office is a service to the people, not a path to personal enrichment.
2. The President is elected through a national ranked-choice vote from a slate of candidates pre-approved by the Council of the Worthy based on merit and ideological alignment. The runner-up in the final tally shall assume the role of Vice President.
3. The President and their immediate family shall receive a state salary and benefits sufficient to ensure their security and dignity, but subject to public disclosure and audit. They are forbidden from receiving any other income or gifts during their term.
4. The President may propose policy through executive initiative. All such proposals must undergo a mandatory review by the **Office of Policy Simulation (OPS)**, an independent body reporting to the Council of the Worthy, to assess their impact on the state's ideological, economic, and social stability. The OPS report must be made public before the Council votes on the proposal.
5. The President must face structured public questioning before the National Assembly of Debate once annually, and during any period of national unrest, until significant public concerns are addressed.
6. The President may be removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the Council of the Worthy for gross incompetence, corruption, or actions deemed to violate the foundational principles of the Charter.

Article III: The Council of the Worthy

1. The **Council** is the supreme executive and legislative body of the state, comprised of individuals chosen purely on **merit, skill, and integrity**.
2. Members are selected via **rigorous examinations**, psychological testing, and **peer-reviewed achievements**, not elections.
3. Their tenure lasts **10 years**, renewable only by public referendum based on performance metrics.
4. Duties:
    - Draft legislation,
    - Supervise the civil and military bureaucracy,
    - Lead national planning and reforms.
5. Salaries are paid to Council members due to their expertise and workload.
6. Council decisions must be explained to the public in transparent, broadcast debates.
7. An annual televised performance review shall be conducted for all members. Each review will:

- Include comparative performance metrics based on the Standard of Dual Worthiness.
- Be open to citizen feedback through structured national channels.
- Conclude with a **formal commendation, a vote of confidence, or a vote of no confidence** for each member, based on their record. A vote of no confidence triggers a Mandatory Improvement Period and a review for potential dismissal.

Article IV: The Department of Happiness

1. An independent ministry tasked with receiving and investigating public complaints, critiques, and reform suggestions.
2. All citizens can submit anonymous or signed reports.
3. Responses must be made public, and reforms (if valid) must be tracked and implemented under direct Council supervision.
4. This department is forbidden from prosecution unless the complaint is proven to be a malicious falsehood.

Article V: Judiciary and Law

1. A secular judiciary operates independently, applying uniform civil, criminal, and administrative laws.

2. The historical and cultural influence of Islamic law may inspire legislation, but it holds no legal authority unless formally enacted as state law through the legislative process defined in this Charter.
3. Corruption is classified as a high crime against the state. All corruption trials must be public, and the accused is guaranteed the right to a robust defense. Capital punishment may be applied only in cases of high treason and grand corruption that directly and severely compromises national security, as strictly defined by statute.
4. The courts are equipped with meritocratic judges. Citizens' juries shall be drawn from a randomized pool of eligible citizens to ensure impartiality.

Article VI: Transparency and Anti-Corruption Safeguards

1. All political debates and critical Council votes are **publicly broadcast** on state channels.
2. Annual **State Performance Reports** must be published, including budgets, reforms, and any internal critiques.
3. Any attempt by a leader or official to enrich themselves is investigated as **high treason**.
4. Whistleblowers are protected by law and may receive state rewards for unveiling corruption.

Article VII: Civic Participation and Ideological Refinement

1. No political parties shall exist. The primary channel for public political engagement shall be the **National Assembly of Debate**.
2. The formation of permanent political parties is prohibited. The state shall facilitate **National Ideological Forums** where pre-approved **Candidacy Support Groups** may temporarily form to present policy proposals and philosophical critiques for public deliberation. These groups are subject to financial transparency laws and disband after each forum cycle.
3. Every four years, a national **Ideological Referendum** shall be held. This referendum shall present citizens with a ranked-choice ballot of major strategic and philosophical directions for the state. The results shall serve as a mandatory advisory directive for the Council of the Worthy's legislative agenda.
4. A comprehensive national education campaign, managed by the Ministry of Education and National Reclamation, shall precede each Ideological Referendum to ensure an informed and deliberative public discourse.
5. All citizen participation in governance, beyond the fulfillment of civic duties, shall be channeled through the structured processes of the

National Assembly of Debate, the Department of Happiness, and the Ideological Referendum.

Article VIII: Emergency Powers and Safeguards

1. Emergency powers may only be enacted during existential threats (e.g., war, epidemic, total infrastructure collapse).
2. The Council of the Worthy must approve all emergency measures by a **4/5 supermajority**.
3. These powers:
    - Must have a **set expiration** (max 180 days, renewable),
    - Cannot override core civil liberties unless a **direct threat** to life exists.
4. All emergency measures must be **reviewed publicly** within 10 days of enactment.

Article IX: Local Governance and Administrative Units

1. The Arab state is divided into **governorates**, led by **appointed technocratic governors**.
2. These governors:
    - Are selected based on **performance metrics** and **local expertise**,
    - Are supervised by the Council but retain full authority over local services.
3. Each governorate must have:
    - A **Citizen Assembly** to submit reform proposals to the Council of the Worthy,
    - Local "Happiness Departments" to handle minor grievances autonomously.

Article X: Military and Security Oversight

1. The military is apolitical and led by a **High Command Board**, composed of the most meritorious officers, vetted annually.
2. Military leadership cannot hold civilian posts and must swear an oath to **serve, not rule**.
3. Internal security (e.g., intelligence, police) is subject to the **Standard of Dual Worthiness** and its full suite of evaluations administered by NIBS.

4. Furthermore, all internal security agencies fall under the permanent investigatory purview of the **Department of Happiness.** The Department has the authority to receive and investigate all public complaints regarding security services, ensuring their actions align with the Charter and the cause of national unity. Its findings are reported directly to the Council of the Worthy.

Article XI: Succession and Institutional Continuity

1. In the case of state collapse or assassination of key figures, a **Contingency Directorate** takes emergency control with full constitutional limits.
2. All essential laws, protocols, and reforms are backed up across **redundant digital and physical networks**.
3. Succession is handled automatically through ranked backups within the Council, with no delay to national functions.

Article XII: Citizenship Duties and Civil Obligations

1. Every citizen must:
    - Participate in ideological referendums,
    - Submit a national service year (military, medical, education, or civil),
    - Report corruption, malpractice, or systemic decay when encountered.
2. Failure to fulfill these obligations without cause will bar individuals from running for civil positions or receiving state scholarships.

Article XIII: The Standard of Dual Worthiness

1. The worthiness of every official, from the lowest administrator to the Council of the Worthy itself, shall be judged by measurable substance, not words or oaths alone. This worthiness is determined by two inseparable indices, which together form the supreme standard for all governance. Neither index may outweigh the other, for the state recognizes that ideological fidelity without material provision is hypocrisy, and material provision without ideological fidelity is betrayal.
2. The **Material Governance Index (MGI)** is the measure of an official's capacity to ensure the material dignity of the people and the efficient functioning of the state. It shall be quantified annually by the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS) through objective data, including but not limited to:

- Rates of hunger, access to clean water, housing availability, healthcare coverage, literacy, and employment.
- Growth of productive industries, balance of trade under sovereign conditions, technological innovation, and efficiency of state-managed resources.
- Punctuality of administrative functions, reduction of corruption as measured by citizen audits, and effectiveness in crisis management.
- Fairness of distribution between rural and urban citizens, reduction of exploitative practices, and the measured dignity of labor.
- An official who consistently fails to uphold the people's material dignity shall be deemed unworthy.

1. The **Ideological Integrity Index (III)** is the measure of an official's adherence to the operational principles of the state. It shall be evaluated through standardized assessment by NIBS, based on verifiable actions and decisions, including but not limited to:

- **Unity:** Documented, public action to suppress secessionist movements or the passage of legislation promoting Arab linguistic and cultural unity.
- **Sovereignty:** The refusal of foreign ownership of strategic assets as defined by law, and the pursuit of policies that increase national self-reliance in key sectors.
- **Meritocracy:** Adherence to the NIBS meritocratic process for all appointments, with no evidence of nepotism or favoritism.
- **Fidelity to the Charter:** Ensuring that no policy or public decree is found by the judiciary to be in violation of this Charter.

An official who prospers the people materially while betraying these pillars shall be deemed unworthy.

2. No official shall be considered worthy who excels in one index while failing in the other. Worthiness exists only where the Material Governance Index and the Ideological Integrity Index converge.
3. The mechanism for evaluation shall be as follows:

- **Annual Review:** Each ministry and office shall submit an annual performance dossier to NIBS, containing empirical data and independent audits.
- **Five–Year Citizen Audit:** Every five years, structured citizen evaluations shall be conducted. Citizen feedback on dignity, livelihood, and governance shall be gathered and weighted more heavily during periods of national hardship.
- **Council Ratification:** The Council of the Worthy shall review the NIBS assessments and citizen audits, ratifying or dismissing officials accordingly. The Council itself remains subject to the same dual indices.

4. The measurement of these indices shall not be static. NIBS, guided by a board of former Council members, shall continuously refine the evaluation methodologies to reflect new challenges and higher standards of governance.

Article XIV: Safeguards of Applied Worthiness

1. Recognizing that the worthiness of any system is proven not only in its design but in its defense against decay, the following safeguards are enacted to ensure the Standard of Dual Worthiness is applied with wisdom, not zealotry.

2. No evaluation shall trigger automatic dismissal without a review process. A single failing score shall initiate a Mandatory Improvement Period (MIP) of no less than one year. Dismissal shall only occur after a second, consecutive evaluation shows no meaningful improvement.

3. To prevent mechanistic abuse, any dismissal recommendation from NIBS must be ratified by a rotating tribunal of peers. This tribunal shall consist of:

- One member of the Council of the Worthy,
- One senior official from NIBS,
- One citizen-scholar selected by lottery from a vetted pool of experts.

This tribunal shall review the data, hear the official's defense, and possess the authority to uphold or overturn the dismissal.

4. NIBS and the Ministry of the Defense of the Mind shall themselves be subject to the Standard of Dual Worthiness. Their MGI shall be measured by the accuracy and fairness of their evaluations. Their III shall be measured by their adherence to due process and their protection of the Charter's spirit.

5. The definitions within the III must remain tethered to their original purpose: the preservation of the Arab nation. The Ministry of the Defense of the Mind is forbidden from expanding definitions of subversion to silence lawful, good-faith criticism that does not directly threaten the state's pillars.

6. The state shall recognize a private sphere of thought and belief. The internal, private beliefs of a citizen or official are not a matter for state inquiry, provided they never manifest as subversive action.

7. It is the right of the people, through the National Assembly of Debate, to call for a review of this Standard itself every ten years, ensuring it remains a tool of the people.

Emergency Suspension Protocol

- In times of declared national emergency, existential war, catastrophic natural disaster, or pandemic, and otherwise harmful or dangerous threats to the state, its people, and or its existence, the standard evaluation cycles for

affected regions or ministries may be suspended by a four-fifths (4/5) supermajority vote of the Council of the Worthy.

This suspension shall be temporary, limited to the duration of the emergency plus a six-month recovery period, and must be publicly declared with justification. During this period, officials shall be evaluated solely on their performance in crisis management as defined by emergency statutes. Standard evaluations shall resume immediately following the recovery period.

Article XVI: The Meritocratic Principle and the National Institute

The Meritocratic Foundation: All public offices, except the Presidency, shall be filled based on demonstrated competence, ethical integrity, and civic virtue.

The National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS): An independent institution, the NIBS, shall be established by law to serve as the guardian of the state's meritocratic foundation.

Composition and Wisdom: To ensure examinations reflect the practical challenges of governance, the NIBS governing board shall include citizens who have previously held high public office and were removed through the state's regular performance review processes. Their experience shall be dedicated to designing and validating evaluations that test both theoretical knowledge and practical wisdom.

Constitutional Safeguards: The organic law governing the NIBS shall guarantee its operational independence, financial autonomy, and commitment to transparent evaluation methodologies. The specific content of upcoming examinations may be confidential to preserve integrity, but the design principles and scoring rubrics shall be public.

Part II – Citizenship and National Identity

Article I: Definition and Nature of Citizenship

1. Citizenship in the Unified Arab State is acquired by birth within its territories or to citizen parents abroad, or through naturalization as prescribed by law.

2. All citizens are equal in rights and duties before the law, without distinction.

3. The exercise of full political rights is contingent upon the fulfillment of civic duties as defined in Article IV of this Part.

4. Citizenship may be revoked only for the crime of **treason or espionage**, as conclusively determined by a final judgment of the

Supreme Tribunal. It may not be revoked for dissent, protest, or political belief.

Article II: Criteria for Naturalization

1. Foreign nationals may apply for citizenship if they:

- Have resided lawfully in the state for no less than ten (10) continuous years.
- Demonstrate functional fluency in Fusha Arabic, certified through a standardized examination administered by the Ministry of Education and National Reclamation.
- Pass a comprehensive examination on the history, laws, and principles of the Charter of the Unified Arab State.
- Publicly swear an Oath of Allegiance to the state and its Charter.

2. The Department of Integration shall oversee a mandatory civic integration program for all applicants. Successful completion of this program, demonstrating an understanding of and commitment to the state's civic culture, is a prerequisite for naturalization.

Article II-A: Immigration and Integration Policy

1. Immigration is conditional and selective, prioritized for individuals who:

- Demonstrate exceptional skill, academic achievement, or strategic value,
- Align ideologically with Omarism,
- Show clear willingness to assimilate linguistically and culturally.

2. Temporary residents must:

- Pass a background check by the Department of Internal Stability,
- Reside lawfully and contribute productively,
- Refrain from political activity, public dissent, or promotion of foreign ideologies.

3. Permanent residency is considered after five years of lawful presence and:

- Proven civic behavior,
- Competence in Fusha Arabic,
- A public oath of non-subversion and cultural alignment.

4. Asylum may be granted in exceptional humanitarian cases if applicants:

- Undergo ideological and security screening,
- Accept that protection does not guarantee citizenship or political rights.

5. The Department of Integration shall manage all immigration evaluation, orientation, and disciplinary expulsion.

6. Individuals found exploiting immigration to spread division or promote incompatible ideologies shall be expelled and permanently barred.

7. The Unified Arab State does not recognize open borders. Immigration is a privilege granted in service of national unity, security, and ideological preservation.

Article III: National Language and Cultural Unification

1. The sole official language of the state is Fusha Arabic.

2. While regional dialects are allowed in informal use, the following domains must use Fusha exclusively:

- Government affairs,
- Legal documentation,
- Education,
- National broadcasting.

3. Historical records of tribal, separatist, or subnational identities shall be archived and replaced by standardized national narratives.

Article IV: Rights and Duties of the Citizen

1. Every citizen is granted the following rights by the state, in accordance with their fulfillment of civic duties and their loyalty to the Charter:

Freedom of Expression: The right to express thoughts and ideas, provided they do not contravene the foundational principles of Omarism as defined in this Charter.

Education and Healthcare: The right to access state-provided education and healthcare, which are instruments of national strength and civic formation.

Petition and Critique: The right to submit evidence-based critique and reform proposals through the official channels of the state, such as the Department of Happiness and the National Assembly of Debate.

2. The exercise of these rights finds its limit where it actively threatens the pillars of the state: **National Unity, Sovereign Integrity, Meritocratic Order, and Public Morality.** Laws defining these limits shall be precise, publicly disclosed, and applied uniformly.
3. Every citizen is bound by the following sacred duties, the fulfillment of which is the true source of their rights:

- To complete national service or an equivalent civil contribution.
- To uphold the Constitution and the laws of the Unified Arab State.
- To promote Arab unity and reject all forms of sectarianism and factionalism.
- To speak the truth as evidenced, and to report corruption and subversion.

Article V: National Identity in Education

1. All public and private schools must:
   - Teach Fusha Arabic exclusively,
   - Promote Arab unity and historical destiny,
   - Reject glorification of pre-revolutionary nationalism or colonialism.
2. Islamic history must be:
   - Taught apolitically,
   - Historically contextualized,
   - Framed to prevent extremism and sectarianism.
3. Curricula shall emphasize:
   - Unity over ethnic or regional pride,
   - Arab dignity and sovereignty in modern history,
   - The consequences of division and foreign dependence.

Article VI: Cultural Expression and State Guidance

1. The state recognizes the vital role of cultural and artistic expression in national life.
2. The state shall promote and fund artistic and media productions that strengthen Arab cultural identity and unity.
3. **Historical Integrity:** All historical education and media must be grounded in verifiable evidence. The state shall not mandate, sponsor, or disseminate historical narratives known to be false.
4. **Limits on Expression:** Expression may be legally restricted only if it constitutes a direct and credible incitement to violence, defamation as defined by law, or the disclosure of legally classified state secrets.

5. An independent **National Cultural Council**, composed of scholars, artists, and citizen representatives, shall advise the state on cultural policy and may issue public opinions on disputes regarding historical and artistic expression.

Article VII: The Civic Spirit

1. Religion is recognized as central to Arab civilizational identity.
   - Major Islamic holidays are national holidays.
   - Minorities may freely observe their own traditions.
2. The state shall fund Islamic institutions only as cultural and moral anchors:
   - Interest-free banks,
   - Moral education schools,
   - Civil charity bureaus.
3. Atheists and non-believers retain full rights if they respect religious institutions and uphold state values.
4. Religion may inform civil society but shall not dominate state governance.

Article VIII: Symbolism and National Aesthetics

1. National symbols must embody:
   - Unity,
   - Order,
   - Merit,
   - Arab independence.
2. The flag, anthem, and slogans are to be selected through national referendum and finalized by the Council of the Worthy.

Article IX: Revocation of Citizenship

1. Citizenship may be revoked for:
   - Espionage,
   - Collaboration with foreign ideological agendas,
   - Attempts to divide the Arab nation.
2. Appeals may be submitted to the Council of the Worthy and, if accepted, citizenship may be reinstated after verified rehabilitation.

Article X: Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

1. The Unified Arab State is founded on a common civic identity rooted in the Arabic language and the Charter.
2. The state recognizes and respects the diverse cultural and linguistic heritage of all its citizens.
3. The private use of non-Arab languages and the celebration of non-Arab cultural traditions are protected rights.
4. The official use of Fusha Arabic, as outlined in Article III, shall not be construed to suppress or penalize the private use of other languages or cultural expressions.

Part III – Social Cohesion, Culture and National Identity

Article I: Cultural Integration Strategy

1. The state shall actively promote cultural expression that strengthens Arab unity, discipline, and shared identity through public funding, institutions, and education.
2. The private celebration of regional traditions is protected, provided they do not conflict with the constitutional order. Public institutions and national narratives shall prioritize the unified Arab identity.
3. The Ministry of Cultural Discipline is responsible for executing this policy through promotion and patronage, not through the suppression of private expression.

Article II: National Memory and Historical Narrative

1. Historical education shall be grounded in verifiable evidence and shall contextualize events within the overarching narrative of Arab civilizational continuity and the pursuit of unity.
2. The curriculum shall emphasize:

- The consequences of internal division and foreign dependence.
- The formative role of the Islamic Caliphates in Arab history, taught with historical context rather than contemporary political justification.
- The impact of colonialism and ideological fragmentation as central causes of a period of Arab decline.

3. Tribalist and secessionist movements shall be studied critically as phenomena that have historically threatened Arab unity and strength.

Article III: Archival of Historical Records

1. The **National Archival Service**, under the Ministry of Education, shall be the sole body responsible for the preservation, classification, and declassification of all historical records.

2. No historical record shall be destroyed. Records deemed to contain narratives that actively and primarily promote tribalism, separatism, or ethnic supremacy may be classified as "Restricted - For Academic Review."
3. Access to restricted records shall be granted to vetted academic researchers for scholarly purposes. The criteria for restriction and the process for declassification shall be publicly disclosed and subject to review by the National Assembly of Debate.

Article IV: Linguistic Unity

1. Fusha Arabic shall be the sole language of: Education, Governance, National media, Official correspondence.
2. Dialects may persist in private life, but the state shall conduct large-scale linguistic campaigns to ensure full intelligibility.
3. All citizens must demonstrate Fusha fluency to qualify for public office or civil service.

Article V: Artistic and Media Integrity

1. The state shall not impose prior restraint (censorship) on media or art.
2. Expression is subject to liability under the law if it is proven to:

- Directly and credibly incite imminent violence or rebellion against the constitutional order.
- Constitute defamation against a private citizen.
- Knowingly disseminate false information of a magnitude that threatens public safety during a declared emergency.
- Historical films and cultural productions must be grounded in documented evidence. The state may commission works but shall not alter historical facts.

3. Satire, irony, and artistic critique are recognized forms of expression. Their protection shall be balanced against the limits defined in Clause 2 of this Article.

Part IV – Education, Knowledge, and the Role of Intellectuals

Article I: Curriculum and National Formation

1. Education is the primary instrument for instilling civic virtue, technical competence, and national unity.
2. Foundational curriculum shall be uniform until the age of 16 and shall include:

- Mastery of Fusha Arabic.

- Logic, mathematics, and sciences.
- Omarist Civic Doctrine, focusing on the principles and structure of the state.
- Arab history and the history of Islamic civilization, contextualized within the pursuit of unity and sovereignty.

3. Post-16 education shall branch into structured paths, including Vocational Training, Academic Specialization, and Public Service tracks.
4. Citizen Aptitude Boards shall assess placement based on demonstrated performance, aptitude, and civic record.

Article II: Educators and Intellectual Responsibility

1. All educators must be certified by the Ministry of Education and National Reclamation.
2. Educators are tasked with the instruction of prescribed curricula and the cultivation of civic responsibility and critical thought.
3. In the performance of their official duties, no educator shall:

- Advocate for the violent overthrow of the constitutional order.
- Knowingly teach factual falsehoods as truth.
- Incite hatred or violence against any group.

Article III: Academic Freedom and Ideological Boundaries

1. Academic research and critique are vital to the state's capacity for self-reform and are protected.
2. The following are prohibited as acts of subversion, not critique:

- Public calls for secession or the overthrow of the state.
- Active collaboration with foreign powers to undermine state institutions.
- The persistent and willful dissemination of verifiably false information with the intent to create public panic or instability.

The substance of critique is protected, regardless of its tone or form.

Article IV: Research and Public Knowledge Production

1. State-funded research should be prioritized for projects that enhance the nation's:

- Strategic and technological sovereignty.
- Economic prosperity and self-sufficiency.
- Public health and social welfare.

2. A National Research Council under the Ministry of Technological Advancement shall evaluate projects based on their methodological rigor, potential for application, and contribution to public knowledge.
3. Research in the humanities and arts is recognized as essential to national culture and may receive state funding. The state shall not

evaluate such projects based on their ideological conclusions, but on their intellectual and artistic merit.

Article V: Arts, Expression, and Intellectuals

1. Artistic expression shall not be subject to prior restraint or approval by state tribunals.
2. Artists are subject to the same laws of liability as all citizens, as defined in Article III of this Part.
3. The state may choose not to fund or showcase art that it determines conflicts with national values, but it shall not criminalize its creation.

Article VI: Ministerial Oversight

1. The Ministry of Education and National Reclamation governs curricula, academic certification, and educator training.
2. The Ministry of the Defense of the Mind is responsible for identifying and countering foreign ideological subversion and internal sedition, as defined by law, not for monitoring academic debate.
3. The Strategic Research Authority, under Council mandate, allocates and audits public research funds based on the criteria in Article IV.
4. The Ministry of Cultural Discipline promotes state-preferenced art and culture but does not hold judicial or censorial power over artistic expression.

Part V – Unified Economic Vision and Strategic Resource Management

Article I: Economic Philosophy

1. The economy is not a profit-seeking entity but a sovereign instrument of Arab strength, public dignity, and Omarist ideological consistency.
2. All economic policy must aim to:
   - Preserve self-reliance,
   - Empower labor,
   - Reinforce national unity,
   - Secure inter-generational prosperity.

Article II: Sectoral Structure

1. The economy shall be divided into three sectors:

- **Strategic Sectors (fully nationalized):** Defense, energy production & grid, core telecommunications networks, national water sources, and public health infrastructure.

- **Mixed Sectors (state-led with regulated private partnership):** Advanced manufacturing, logistics, digital services, industrial agriculture, and green technology.
- **Open Sectors (licensed private ownership):** Retail, hospitality, local services, artisanal production, and non-essential consumer goods.

2. Foreign ownership and capital investment are prohibited in Strategic and Mixed Sectors. Exceptions may be granted only by a supermajority Council decree for singular humanitarian or scientific collaboration projects.
3. Sectoral oversight is divided as follows:

- Strategic Sectors: Ministry of the Economy and Strategic Production.
- Mixed Sectors: Ministry of Technological Advancement.
- Open Sectors: Regulated by Economic Zoning Committees under Council authority.

Article III: Labor Policy and Worker Rights

1. Labor is a form of national service. All workers shall receive:

- Free healthcare,
- Safe working environments,
- A guaranteed share of company profits,
- Legal protection by empowered unions.

2. Labor unions shall be independent and protected from interference by employers. Their right to collective bargaining and to advocate for their members is guaranteed.
3. Unions must register with and operate in accordance with the laws of the state, administered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs
4. Civilian national service may include youth participation in infrastructure, agriculture, and emergency response sectors.
5. A Labor Oversight Bureau under the Ministry of Internal Affairs shall monitor workplace safety and compliance with labor laws.

Article IV: Infrastructure as Sovereignty

1. All infrastructure is considered a matter of national security and shall be constructed, owned, and managed by the state.

2. Infrastructure sectors include:

- Roads, railways, ports, and digital networks,
- Energy grids (including renewables),
- Water and sanitation systems,
- Hospitals and logistical hubs.

Article V: Pricing, Markets, and Economic Fairness

1. Price caps shall apply to essential goods: food staples, water, energy, medicine, and basic clothing.
2. Caps shall be revised quarterly in accordance with inflation and scarcity metrics.
3. A State Reserve Fund shall stabilize prices in crises or poor harvest years.
4. Hoarding, price speculation, or sabotage of supply chains shall be punished as crimes against the people.

Article VI: Rural Development and Resettlement

1. The state shall reverse rural neglect through:
   - Full electrification and road access to all populated areas,
   - Voluntary resettlement programs with tax holidays, land grants, and subsidized housing,
   - Founding agricultural academies and cooperative banks.
2. The state shall ensure that **all populated areas** have reasonable access, defined as being within 10 kilometers of a clinic, a school, and a food distribution center. The state is not obligated to provide these services to individuals who choose to reside in remote, unpopulated areas.

Article VII: Energy and Water Sovereignty

1. Energy independence is a national priority. The state shall:
   - Invest in solar, wind, hydro, and nuclear energy,
   - Phase out internal fossil fuel consumption,
   - Retain oil and gas for export as strategic assets.
2. A quota system shall regulate the transition between domestic use and export volumes.
3. Water is a sovereign asset. Priority shall be given to:
   - Desalination,
   - Aquifer protection,
   - Precision irrigation systems.
4. Agriculture shall shift toward:
   - Drought-resistant staples,
   - High-yield permaculture,
   - State-regulated seed banks and food reserves.
5. All farms growing **strategic staple crops, as defined by law** (including but not limited to wheat, barley, and rice), are state-owned and operated by citizen-laborers or agricultural brigades. These farmers receive price guarantees and tax exemptions.

Article VIII: Emergency Economic Powers

1. In times of declared national crisis, the Council of the Worthy may temporarily enact the following by a 4/5 supermajority vote:
   - Suspend private markets in essential goods and services.
   - Requisition strategic resources, infrastructure, and industrial capacity.
   - Centralize operational control over sectors defined as critical to national survival.
2. These powers are bound by the following constraints:

- They are time-limited to a maximum of 120 days per declaration, renewable only by a new 4/5 supermajority vote of the Council.
  All declarations and orders must be publicly announced and documented within 24 hours of enactment.
- Upon the expiration of emergency powers, a mandatory and comprehensive post-crisis audit is automatically triggered. This audit shall be conducted by the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS).
- The NIBS audit shall assess the efficacy, proportionality, and administrative integrity of the emergency measures against the crisis they were meant to address. Its findings, including any evidence of overreach or malpractice, shall be presented directly to the National Assembly of Debate and the public.

Part VI – National Infrastructure, Health, and Environment

Article I: Principles of Resilient and Adaptive Infrastructure

All state infrastructure shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to the highest practicable standards of resilience, redundancy, and adaptive capacity. It must be capable of withstanding existential threats, including but not limited to warfare, cyber-attacks, natural disasters, climate change, and any other form of conflict or crisis that targets or compromises national infrastructure.

The **National Infrastructure Simulation & Analytics Center (NISAC)**, under the Ministry of Technological Advancement, shall be established to:

- Model and stress-test all critical infrastructure systems against a wide range of disruption scenarios.
- Mandate and verify the implementation of "fail-soft" protocols that ensure the graceful degradation of services rather than catastrophic failure.
- Continuously update construction and maintenance standards based on simulation data and emerging threats.

Infrastructure Redundancy Doctrine: For all Strategic Sectors (as defined in Part V, Article II), no single point of failure shall be permitted. This includes:

- Duplication of critical conduits (e.g., energy transmission lines, data cables, water mains) along geographically separate paths.
- Hardened backup control centers capable of assuming command if primary centers are compromised.
- Strategic reserves of key components to enable rapid repair and reconstruction.

Adaptive Integration: All new infrastructure must be designed with open standards and modular interfaces to seamlessly integrate with future technologies, particularly AI-driven management systems and decentralized renewable energy grids, as outlined in the technological overhaul of Part V, Article IV.

Article II: Healthcare as a Sovereign Right

1. Healthcare is a free and inalienable right for every citizen, provided exclusively by the state.
2. Preventive care is prioritized through:
   - Mandatory annual health checks,
   - Public health campaigns,
   - Mass immunization programs.
3. Medical records shall be digitized, encrypted, and centrally stored for rapid national response to health crises.
4. Emergency medical readiness is a permanent national directive. Each district shall maintain disaster response units, hospitals, and reserves of critical supplies.
5. A rigorous public performance audit system with transparent metrics and citizen feedback shall monitor all healthcare providers to ensure accountability and continual improvement.
6. All medical research and innovation labs shall be state-owned and operated.

Article III: Medical Research and Sovereignty

1. All medical research shall be state-directed in coordination with national security, focusing on:
   - Infectious disease,
   - Genetic medicine,
   - Biodefense,
   - Neuroscience and trauma recovery.
2. Foreign medical corporations are banned from patenting treatments within the Arab state. All life-saving drugs must be produced domestically where possible.

3. State-led international research collaborations shall be established under strict ideological and security vetting to leverage global knowledge.
4. An elite cadre of medical researchers shall be developed and incentivized through meritocratic rewards and guaranteed state funding to retain top talent.
5. Medical students may be required to serve in state hospitals or field missions as part of their education.
6. **Ethical Oversight of Research:** All medical research involving human subjects shall be overseen by a National Ethics Board. Research on prisoners or detainees is strictly prohibited. Voluntary, informed consent from adult citizens is the foundational principle for all clinical research. The state shall prioritize the development of non-human research methods such as organoids and advanced simulations.

Article IV: Urban Planning and Housing Justice

1. Housing is a right. All citizens are guaranteed shelter either via state housing or subsidized private housing.
2. New urban zones must integrate:
   - Efficient transport,
   - Green spaces,
   - Proximity to employment,
   - Schools and hospitals.
3. Slums and unregulated settlements shall be phased out and replaced by dignified planned housing. Resettlement programs will involve community participation to ensure social stability and dignity.
4. Property speculation, land hoarding, and artificial real estate inflation are crimes against national welfare and punishable by forced forfeiture.
5. Anti-speculation measures shall be introduced gradually and paired with incentives for affordable housing development by vetted private entities, under strict state regulation.

Article V: Environmental Stewardship and Resource Preservation

1. Environmental care is not a moral preference but a strategic necessity. Desertification, resource depletion, and pollution shall be treated as national security threats.
2. The Ministry of Environmental Sovereignty shall oversee:
   - Water conservation and purification,
   - Reforestation and agricultural sustainability,

- Waste and pollution control,
- Urban air and water quality standards.

3. Industrial and agricultural projects must undergo environmental audits. Failure to comply results in license revocation or nationalization.

4. Competitive grants shall be made available to private green startups that align with the Ministry's strategic goals.

5. A national carbon accounting system linked with strict industrial performance evaluations will be implemented to ensure compliance and environmental responsibility.

6. Renewable energy will receive massive state investment, with the goal of full energy independence within two decades.

Article VI: Water and Agriculture Security

1. Water shall be treated as a sacred strategic resource.
   - All freshwater sources are state-owned.
   - Large-scale private usage requires special licensing.
   - Desalination and water recycling programs are prioritized in coastal regions.

2. The state shall lead efforts to develop:
   - Drought-resistant crops,
   - Vertical farming,
   - Agricultural AI and precision systems.

3. Agile regional water-agriculture task forces, empowered to pilot new technologies quickly and report directly to the central ministry, shall be established.

4. Food autarky is a declared goal. Any staple crop critical to survival must be produced domestically unless absolute environmental constraints prevent it.

5. State-academia-industry partnerships shall be developed to accelerate breakthroughs in drought resistance and AI-enhanced farming.

Article VII: Transportation and National Integration

1. A pan-Arab transport network (trains, highways, digital fiber) shall unify all regions and accelerate economic integration.

2. National identification cards and travel permits must be digitally integrated with transport systems for security and logistical purposes.

3. Transparent data governance protocols with independent oversight committees shall be established to safeguard citizen privacy and maintain trust.

4. Air, rail, and maritime transport shall be publicly owned and subsidized for citizens.

5. Fuel subsidies may exist for essential transport, but mass transit user experience shall be expanded and improved to reduce private vehicle dependence through positive incentives alongside disincentives.

Article VIII: Disaster Preparedness and Civil Defense

1. Civil defense is a civilian and military responsibility. All citizens shall receive basic training in:

   - Evacuation protocol,
   - First aid,
   - Rationing and shelter use.

2. Disaster training shall be integrated into national service and education programs to normalize skills and reduce resistance.

3. The state shall maintain an autonomous Emergency Mobilization Authority with power to override local governance during disasters.

4. Decentralized emergency response nodes linked by secure communication networks shall complement centralized command to ensure rapid, localized responses.

5. Earthquake-resistant construction, flood barriers, and secure underground shelters are mandatory in high-risk zones.

6. Strategic resource depots (food, medicine, fuel) shall be distributed across the state and rotated regularly.

Part VII – Provisions and Revolutionary Safeguards

Article I: Supreme Legal Authority of the Charter

1. This Charter is the supreme law of the Unified Arab State. All laws and state actions must conform to it.

2. The Supreme Tribunal holds the sole and final authority to interpret the meaning of this Charter and to adjudicate disputes regarding the constitutionality of state actions.

Article II: Amendment Protocol

1. The Charter may be amended only through one of the following three pathways:
   a. A 4/5 supermajority vote of the Council of the Worthy.
   b. A national referendum in which at least 60% of participating citizens approve.
   c. A 40-day national debate process, including mandatory public discussions, feedback sessions, and an official redrafting period prior to any vote.
2. Amendments must not compromise the foundational pillars.
3. **Emergency Amendment Protocol**: In times of national crisis, a unanimous vote of the Council may enact **temporary Charter modifications** lasting no longer than 120 days. These must be publicly disclosed and undergo post-crisis audit by the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS).

Article III: Defense of the Charter Against Subversion

1. The integrity of the constitutional order is paramount.
2. Any attempt to suspend, overthrow, or subvert this constitutional order by force or fraud is an act of high treason.
3. In the event of a breakdown of constitutional order, the line of succession shall fall to the Supreme Tribunal, which is empowered to take necessary measures to convene the Council of the Worthy and restore legitimate governance, in accordance with existing succession protocols.
4. All actions taken during a restoration of order are subject to full judicial review upon the re-establishment of the constitutional government.

Article IV: Oversight by the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS)

1. The Constitutional Council is an independent body tasked with monitoring compliance with the Charter.
2. Its members shall be appointed through a joint process involving the Council of the Worthy, the Supreme Tribunal, and the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS), ensuring it is not controlled by any single branch of government.
3. The Constitutional Council may issue advisory opinions on the constitutionality of state actions and has the standing to bring cases directly before the Supreme Tribunal.

Article V: Civic Education

1. The principles, structure, and laws of the state shall be a core component of the national education curriculum.

2. The purpose of civic education is to create an informed citizenry capable of participating responsibly in public life.

Article VI: Legal Transition and Nullification of Past Systems

1. Upon ratification, all prior legal frameworks within Arab territories are **nullified unless re-validated** under Charter principles.

2. A **Legal Continuity Review Commission**, operated by the Ministry of Justice and Legal Reconstruction, shall:

   - Examine existing laws for compatibility with the Charter,
   - Re-issue approved laws under new legal authority,
   - Create transitional regulations for sectors under review.

3. A **12-month transition period** is authorized during which legacy legal structures may operate provisionally under Ministry of Internal Affairs supervision.

Article VII: Indivisibility of the Arab Homeland

1. The Unified Arab State may not be dissolved, partitioned, or federalized under any political or legal pretext.

2. Attempts to secede, fragment, or dilute Arab territorial unity are classified as **existential threats** and must be met with constitutional suppression.

3. Any public official supporting secession is to be immediately stripped of authority and placed under national investigation.

Part VIII – Civil Rights and Moral Obligations

Article I: Foundation of Rights

Civil rights in the Unified Arab State are granted to all citizens and entail corresponding duties to the national community. Their purpose is to harmonize individual dignity with national purpose and unity.

Article II: Guaranteed Rights

Every citizen is guaranteed the following rights, which may only be limited by law as necessary to protect national security, public order, or the rights of others:

1. The right to life, dignity, and legal personhood.

2. The right to a fair trial and legal defense before an independent judiciary.
3. The right to freedom of thought and belief.
4. The right to freedom of expression, in accordance with the law.
5. The right to privacy of person, home, and correspondence, subject to lawful surveillance authorized by judicial warrant.
6. The right to education, healthcare, and housing, as provided by the state.
7. The right to petition the government and access state grievance mechanisms.
8. The state shall not create classes of citizenship based on ethnicity or origin.

Article III: Fundamental Duties

Every citizen is bound by the following duties:

1. The duty of loyalty to the state and its constitutional order.
2. The duty to uphold the law and the principles of national unity.
3. The duty to complete national service or an equivalent civil contribution.
4. The duty to use the Arabic language in official public and state contexts.

Article IV: Suspension of Rights

1. The rights outlined in Article II may be suspended for an individual only upon a final criminal conviction for treason, espionage, or violent sedition, as defined by law.
2. No right may be suspended for reasons of political belief, ideology, criticism, or dissent alone.

Part IX – Institutional and Systemic Integrity

Article I: National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS)

Purpose and Principle

1. NIBS shall serve as the primary institution for identifying and validating meritocratic competency for public service.
2. Its core purpose is to provide **impartial, secure, and ideologically sound** pathways for citizens to serve the state based on proven ability and ethical character.

3. NIBS operates on the principle that the **integrity of the meritocratic process is paramount** and requires protection from public manipulation and foreign subversion.

Structure and Independence

1. NIBS shall be composed of a directorship appointed by the Council of the Worthy and confirmed by the Supreme Tribunal for a single, non-renewable 15-year term.
2. Its budget shall be constitutionally mandated as a fixed percentage of the national budget, insulating it from political pressure.
3. **The specific content of NIBS examinations, scoring algorithms, simulation data, and individual candidate scores are classified state secrets.** Their disclosure is an act of treason.
4. The **general design principles** of the examinations (e.g., the focus on technical proficiency, ethical reasoning, and crisis simulation) shall be public knowledge to maintain public trust.
5. The Institute of Examiners shall be a permanent, confidential body within NIBS, composed of former senior officials who were removed through the state's regular performance review process.

Examination and Evaluation Framework

1. NIBS shall develop and administer confidential evaluations for all government roles, except the Presidency.
2. The evaluation framework is based on continuous audit and includes, but is not limited to:
   - Technical Proficiency
   - Ethical Reasoning
   - Crisis Simulation
   - Psychological and Ideological Profiling
3. All serving officials are continuously benchmarked against the pool of potential candidates. The identities of those who outperform incumbents remain confidential within NIBS until a replacement protocol is activated.

The Replacement Protocol – The "Challenge of Worth"

1. When NIBS data confirms that a citizen has demonstrated **statistically significant superiority** over an incumbent official, the Council of the Worthy is notified.
2. The Council may then, at its discretion, issue a formal **"Challenge of Worth."**
3. This challenge triggers a **public hearing** before a randomly selected Citizen Jury.

4. At this hearing, the **general qualifications and anonymized achievements** of both individuals are presented. The specific NIBS scores and exam content remain secret.
5. The Citizen Jury renders a binding verdict based on the presented profiles. Their decision is final.

Performance Review & Removal

1. NIBS shall provide an annual **Confidential Performance Audit** to the Council of the Worthy and the Oversight Bureau.
2. The **public version** of this audit will show aggregate performance trends and national progress metrics, without revealing individual scores or compromising operational secrecy.
3. The tiered review system (Bottom 10% for one, two, or three years) is an **internal NIBS and Council process**, leading to confidential warnings, mandatory improvement plans, or the confidential initiation of a Challenge of Worth.

Article II: The Protocol of Worth

All candidates for government roles must undergo standardized and specialized testing. Test results are considered national security assets, accessible only to the Council of the Worthy and NIBS. Evaluation is relativistic: every serving official is regularly benchmarked against emerging candidates. Upon confirmation that a candidate surpasses a current official, automatic replacement occurs unless prevented by a four-fifths vote within the Council of the Worthy.

Article III: Departmental Performance Standards

1. NIBS shall conduct rigorous performance comparisons of judges, police commanders, administrators, and other officials using AI-assisted simulations, historical benchmarks, real-world outcomes, and public feedback.
2. Officials whose performance falls within the bottom 10th percentile for two consecutive quarters shall not be dismissed immediately. Instead, this result shall trigger a **Mandatory Improvement Period (MIP)** of no less than six months.
3. During the MIP, the official must work under a state-appointed mentor and submit a formal, public improvement plan to their superior and the Council of the Worthy.
4. Dismissal shall only occur if, after the conclusion of the MIP, the official's performance remains in the bottom 10th percentile in the subsequent evaluation.
5. Any such dismissal must be ratified by a rotating tribunal of peers before it is enacted. This tribunal shall consist of:
   - One member of the Council of the Worthy,

- One senior official from NIBS,
- One citizen-scholar selected by lottery from a vetted pool of experts.

6. This tribunal shall review the data, hear the official's defense, and possess the authority to uphold or overturn the dismissal.

Article IV: The National Assembly of Debate

1. The National Assembly of Debate is the primary public forum for holding state leadership accountable and reviewing national policy.
2. It shall convene in two forms:

- **Regular Sessions:** Held every four months, focusing on policy review and citizen-led critique. These sessions examine the performance of ministries, review implementation of laws, and hear public proposals vetted through the Department of Happiness.
- **Annual Accountability Session:** Held once per year, dedicated exclusively to the formal, structured questioning of the President and the Council of the Worthy by a citizen panel selected by lottery, as mandated in Part I, Article II.

3. All sessions shall be fully public and transparent.
4. The Assembly may not create binding policy. Its function is advisory and accountability-focused. All recommendations are formally submitted to the relevant ministry or the Council of the Worthy for a mandatory response within 90 days.
5. Foreign individuals or entities may not participate directly. Analysis of foreign affairs is presented to the public by state-appointed experts.

Article V: Ministry of Happiness and Oversight Funding

The Ministry of Happiness, Ministry of Defense of the Mind, and National Assembly of Debate shall be financed through a sealed account overseen by five incorruptible officials drawn from military and intelligence agencies. A covert auditor from NIBS shall rotate every four years with identity known solely to the President, ensuring integrity and preventing corruption.

Article VI: Exceptional Citizen Recruitment

Citizens exceeding national performance standards in their fields shall be identified and mandated to respond to state recruitment offers. Refusal to comply results in modest penalties. Recruited individuals will undergo comprehensive psychological, ideological, and professional mentorship administered by experienced veterans in their disciplines after NIBS due process.

Article VII: Presidential Safeguard

All presidential candidates must pass a specialized examination administered by NIBS. Their results shall be benchmarked against historical data and current Council of the Worthy scores. Only candidates exceeding the median Council performance score qualify for presidential consideration.

Part X – Ministries and Council Structure

Article I: Institutional Framework

The Unified Arab State is administered through specialized ministries, each overseen by a Minister appointed based on clearly defined criteria: demonstrable ideological alignment through standardized evaluation, verified technical expertise supported by professional credentials, and a documented record of public utility assessed through performance benchmarks. Each Minister serves a probationary period of one year, during which their loyalty and effectiveness are closely monitored before full confirmation as a Council member.

All ministerial appointments, regardless of their confirmed status, are subject to the continuous meritocratic review process as defined in Article I and the Challenge of Worth protocol administered by the Council of the Worthy. A minister's tenure is contingent upon maintaining their status as the most meritorious individual for their office as determined by the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS).

Article II: Core Ministries

The following ministries are foundational to the functioning of the Omarist state:

1. Ministry of Defense – Oversees national security and armed forces.
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs – Responsible for domestic administration, public order, and civil logistics.
3. Ministry of Foreign Sovereignty – Handles diplomacy, trade negotiation, and anti-imperialist policy enforcement.
4. Ministry of the Economy and Strategic Production – Regulates markets, manages national industries, and directs economic planning.
5. Ministry of Cultural Discipline – Guides national identity, artistic expression, and the preservation of Arab culture. Its scope is limited to cultural programming and artistic initiatives.
6. Ministry of the Defense of the Mind – Protects ideological integrity, monitors state discourse, and supervises critical ideological education. Its jurisdiction covers ideological content control and propaganda oversight.
7. Ministry of the People’s Health and Welfare – Manages national healthcare, psychological services, and social stability mechanisms.
8. Ministry of Education and National Reclamation – Supervises education systems, language policy, and postcolonial intellectual recovery.

9. Ministry of Technological Advancement – Directs strategic technological development, innovation, and industrial modernization.
10. Ministry of Happiness – Responsible for system-internal reform, emotional national morale, and peaceful social redirection.
11. Ministry of Justice and Legal Reconstruction – Oversees law enforcement, judicial systems, and national reconciliation processes.
12. Ministry of Strategic Migration and Citizenship – Manages population resettlement, diaspora reintegration, and loyalty-based naturalization.
13. Ministry of Environmental Sovereignty – Protects natural resources, enforces ecological planning, and preserves national habitability.
14. Ministry of National Resources and Infrastructure – Coordinates energy, water, housing, and transport systems.

Article III: The Ministerial Framework

The executive function of the state is administered through specialized ministries, led by Ministers who are members of the Council of the Worthy. Ministers are appointed by the Council of the Worthy based on demonstrated technical expertise, proven performance, and fidelity to the Charter. The structure, specific responsibilities, and number of ministries shall be defined and periodically revised by an organic law, ensuring the state's administrative structure can adapt to national needs.

Article IV: Principles of State Oversight

1. The integrity of the state is maintained through independent oversight bodies that ensure accountability, transparency, and adherence to the Charter.

An independent Oversight Bureau shall be established by organic law. Its primary duties are to:

- Receive and investigate citizen grievances against the state.
- Audit governmental performance and expenditure.
- Initiate reviews for official misconduct.

2. The powers, composition, and methods of appointment for the Oversight Bureau shall be defined by organic law, ensuring its independence from the bodies it oversees.
3. All oversight findings must be subject to review and adjudication by the independent judiciary.

Part XI: Provisional Transition and Sunset Protocol

Article I: Activation and Supreme Law

1. This Part shall activate immediately upon the formal ratification of this Charter by the Founding Council.
2. During the Provisional Period, the provisions of this Part shall carry the force of supreme law, superseding all other articles and statutes in cases of operational conflict, solely for the purpose of establishing permanent governance.
3. The Provisional Government's authority is derived exclusively from this Part.

Article II: The Provisional Council of National Restoration

Composition: The Council shall consist of **fifteen (15) voting members:** one (1) President and fourteen (14) Provisional Ministers leading the core executive departments (Defense, Internal Affairs, Economic Stabilization, etc.).

Eligibility:

Candidates must have a minimum of **three (3) years** of verifiable, public opposition to the previous regime, demonstrating consistent and uncompromising resistance.

Eligibility requires proof of non-violent resistance, political imprisonment, exile for dissent, or leadership of a recognized intellectual movement against the former state.

A three-member **Eligibility Tribunal** shall be formed. Its primary composition shall be respected jurists from the pre-revolutionary era who refused to serve the old regime.

Tribunal Fallback: If fewer than three qualified jurists are available, the Oversight Bureau may, by unanimous vote, appoint respected scholars of law and history who meet the same resistance criteria to fill the remaining seats.

Integrity Review: Upon its establishment, the National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS) shall immediately conduct a full

audit of the Tribunal's selection decisions. NIBS may, with cause, recommend the removal of any Tribunal member to the Oversight Bureau for a citizen jury review.

Oath of Transition: Before assuming office, each member must swear a public, televised oath: "I swear to wield power only to surrender it, to build only the system that will replace me, and to hold my office not as a right, but as a temporary duty. I enter this office to end it."

Mandate and Limits:

Primary Task: To create the **National Institute for the Betterment of the State (NIBS)** and oversee the administration of the first meritocratic examinations for the permanent government.

Secondary Tasks: (a) Secure critical infrastructure; (b) Maintain civil order through community-led patrols under Council oversight; (c) Distribute humanitarian aid; (d) Secure national archives.

Forbidden Actions: The Council may not sign international treaties, alter national borders, or create any new permanent law or tax. It may only issue temporary decrees for stability, which expire after 180 days.

Article III: The President of the Provisional Council

1. The President shall be elected from within the Council by a supermajority vote (2/3) of its members within 72 hours of its formation.
2. The President holds the tie-breaking vote on the Council and serves as the public face and chief executive of the provisional state.
3. Their authority is solely to execute the will of the Council and to manage the day-to-day operations of the transition.

Article IV: The Transitional Oversight Bureau

Composition: A **Transitional Overseer** shall be appointed. They may select two (2) deputies to form an **oversight authority**.

Appointment: The Overseer is appointed by a unanimous vote of the senior command of the victorious revolutionary factions.

Mandate and Powers:

The Bureau has no executive authority. It cannot issue commands.

It possesses unrestricted access to all Council meetings, records, and communications.

Its primary power is to issue **Public Findings of Contradiction**. If the Bureau finds a Council action violates the Charter, it must publish a detailed report within 48 hours, forcing the Council to publicly debate and re-vote on the action.

Escalation Power: If the Council re-approves the same action after a Public Finding, the Bureau may escalate the matter to a **Citizen Tribunal**.

The Bureau is responsible for auditing the Eligibility Tribunal's decisions.

Regency Oversight: The Bureau shall retain all its powers and responsibilities during any period of Citizen Regency.

Article V: Citizen Tribunal

Composition: The Tribunal shall consist of twenty-one (21) citizens.

Selection: Citizens shall be selected by a public lottery administered by NIBS. The lottery pool shall be composed of citizens vetted for basic literacy and civic knowledge, and who have no current affiliation with any ministry or the revolutionary command structure.

Protection: Tribunal members shall be granted temporary protections against intimidation, coercion, or undue influence for the duration of their service, to be enforced by the Oversight Bureau. **Any attempt to intimidate, coerce, or influence a Tribunal member shall be prosecuted as treason.**

Authority: The Tribunal shall hear cases escalated by the Oversight Bureau and has the authority to nullify the Council's action by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote.

Article VI: The Timeline to Permanence

Phase I (Months 1-6): Stabilization. Focus on security, humanitarian aid, and establishing NIBS.

Phase II (Months 7-18): Construction. NIBS develops and administers the first examinations. Potential candidates for the permanent government are identified and vetted.

Phase III (Months 19-24): Transfer. The first permanent Council of the Worthy is selected through examination. Power is transferred.

Absolute Sunset: The Provisional Government **shall be dissolved** at the end of Month 24.

NIBS Fail-Safe: If NIBS fails to administer the first meritocratic examinations by the end of Month 18, the Provisional Council shall be immediately dissolved and replaced by a **Citizen Regency**.

The Regency shall consist of 30 citizens selected by public lottery from the same pool as the Citizen Tribunal.

The Regency's sole mandate is to oversee NIBS and ensure the examinations are administered within six (6) months, after which it too shall be dissolved.

Regency Governance: All decisions of the Citizen Regency must be approved by a two-thirds (2/3) supermajority vote.

Final Fail-Safe: If no permanent Council of the Worthy is seated by the end of Month 30, the state shall automatically dissolve into a **Citizen Convention**.

The Convention shall be composed of 100 citizens selected by national lottery from the same pool as the Citizen Tribunal.

Its sole mandate is to seat the permanent Council of the Worthy within 6 months, after which it shall be dissolved.

Catastrophe Clause: In the event of a full-scale invasion, natural catastrophe, or pandemic that objectively prevents the transfer of power, the newly seated permanent Council of the Worthy may, as its first act, vote by a 4/5 supermajority to **retroactively ratify** a time-limited extension of the Provisional Council's specific emergency powers for a maximum of 120 days to manage the crisis. This power cannot be invoked by the Provisional Council itself.

Article VII: The Covenant of Ineligibility

Any citizen who serves on the Provisional Council, the Eligibility Tribunal, the Oversight Bureau, the Citizen Tribunal, the Citizen Regency, or the Citizen Convention shall be permanently barred from holding any elected or appointed office in the **permanent** Omarist government.

2. This ban is absolute for a period of ten (10) years. After this period, individuals may only be considered for low-level, non-strategic civil service roles, subject to standard meritocratic exams.
3. This ensures the founders of the temporary state cannot become the aristocracy of the new one.

Catastrophe Clause: In the event of a full-scale invasion, natural catastrophe, or pandemic that objectively prevents the transfer of power, the Provisional Council may, upon a unanimous public declaration and a 4/5 supermajority vote, extend its mandate for a single, non-renewable period of 120 days to manage the crisis. This extension must be the first order of business for the newly seated permanent Council, which must publicly audit and ratify the emergency actions taken.

Article VIII: Final Dissolution and Historical Nullification

1. Upon the successful inauguration of the permanent Council of the Worthy, this entire Part shall be struck from the Charter by the first official act of the new government.
2. All decrees and laws enacted under this Part shall be nullified, unless explicitly re-ratified by the permanent Council under the standard laws of the new state.
3. The text of this Part shall be archived for historical study but shall never again hold any legal force or be used as precedent.

Part XII: The Recursive Imperative and Perpetual Betterment

Article I: The Supremacy of the Unwritten Future

1. The Unified Arab State is a vessel for the destiny of the Arab people. Its institutions, laws, and this Charter itself are subordinate to this destiny.
2. No clause, principle, or institution shall be interpreted as permanently binding if it demonstrably obstructs the path to a more sovereign, dignified, and unified future.
3. The people's right to a better system supersedes the state's right to persist.

Article II: The Department of the Unknown

1. An independent **Department of the Unknown (DOTU)** is hereby established.
2. Its mandate is to actively identify, research, and articulate the fundamental flaws, epistemological blind spots, and systemic failures of the Omarist State.
3. The DOTU shall be led by a **Director of First Principles**, appointed by a joint majority of the Council of the Worthy and the National Assembly of Debate. The Director must be a citizen with a published record of substantive critique of the Omarist system.
4. The DOTU shall publish an annual **"State of Ignorance"** report, presented directly to the public and the Council. This report shall:

- Detail the three most critical unanswered questions facing the state.
- Identify one core Omarist axiom that may be failing or require re-examination.
- Propose one experimental policy that directly contradicts a standing Omarist principle, for limited trial.

Article III: The Constitutional Jury and the Year of Reformation

1. Every fifteen years, a **Constitutional Jury** of 101 citizens shall be selected by national lottery from the pool of eligible voters.
2. The Jury's sole question is: "Has the Omarist system, in its current form, become a barrier to the perpetual betterment of the Arab people?"

3. The Jury shall convene for a period of 90 days.
4. It shall receive evidence from the DOTU, the Council of the Worthy, the National Assembly of Debate, and the public.
5. Deliberations shall be public record.
6. A two-thirds supermajority vote of the Jury may trigger a **Year of Reformation**.
7. During the Year of Reformation, a new Constitutional Convention is formed. The Council of the Worthy and the Presidency enter a caretaker role, with their legislative powers suspended.
8. The Convention has the authority to draft a new Charter, which shall be ratified by a national referendum.

Article IV: The Anti-Dogma Oath

1. Every individual upon assuming a seat on the Council of the Worthy, the Presidency, or the Directorship of NIBS, shall swear the following oath, in a public ceremony:

"I swear my primary loyalty not to the text of this Charter, but to the eternal future of the Arab people. I acknowledge this system is imperfect and temporary. I embrace my duty to find its flaws and to labor, if necessary, for its peaceful replacement by a superior order. I enter this office to serve the truth, even if it leads beyond the system I now swear to uphold."

Article V: Safeguard of the Recursive Principle

1. This Part, Part XIII, cannot be amended or nullified by any body other than a national referendum requiring a 75% majority.
2. Any attempt by any state organ to suspend, ignore, or illegally circumvent the processes defined in this Part shall be classified as High Treason against the Future, and prosecuted as such.